STYLES FOR WINTER.

Adopted Cuts of Skirt, Sleeve, Bodica Jacket, Waist, and Blouse.

NEW PICTURESQUE DRAPINGS.

Princess Redingote and Polonaise Re vived-The Mediels Collar Worn Again-Other Notes.

(Correspondence of the Dispatch.) NEW YORK, November 24,-The general impression of the winter styles is full skirt, very large sleeves, much bodice trimming, and a "ripple" around the hips; but there are a hundred tewildering cuts for each and every part of the garment. From three and a half to five yards at the foot are the dimensions for skirts, but a skirt measuring four yards and a half is asually used.

They all Lt sm othly around the hips They are usually lined with silk, but many new ones of heavy material are

mounted, unlined, over a silk petticoat. The skirts of walking dresses are exactly even all around. Damsels with except on a ly pretty feet occasionally are seen with skirts which rase the instep, but as a rule they barely clear the ground More "dressy" strits have now a slight dip in the back. Full evening dresses have the train of the proper length for

the ceremoniousness of the occasion. The plain cut skirts are still trimmed with bands of fur or folds of velvet and satin, and small ruches and puffings creep high above the knees and around the hips still, but foot trimmings are in high and fluted flounces of velvet or cloth.

THE SERPENTINE AND NEW YOKE SKIRTS.

teep scallops over the flounce, and is short or long as is fancies. The Victoria, or 1830, is a graceful a irt, easefaly tysed for evening wear.

fall in folds, and is long and drooping the back, and does not require a hoop support its fullness. It is usually immed with many rows of small ruch-

The "Serpentine" is a novelty in skirts which promises to have a little success. The "Bell" and "Umbrella" with many modifications are constantly seen. Draped skirts are the latest innovations from Paris. Overskirts are seen on the newest dresses. The leaders of fashions have appeared in them, but they differ from the old-time overskirt and its exaggerations, in being modelled upon lines of classic drapery. In fact they are not called "overskirts" but "tunies," and hang in graceful scant folds.

The tunic shown in the picture has the effect of a large square of cloth with one point draped in front, and the other three at the back, with no fullness on the hips. The underskirt is frequently of a contrasting color or material.

A few skirts are being draped high at one side in a box pleat to display a differ-

one side in a box pleat to display a differ-

Some costumes, very new, are open in front to show a tablier or front panel of handsome brocade velvet. This is much

used for evening costume, but is also

with fewer flounces.

In nearly all of the groups of fashlonable sleeve, illustrated here, several
materials are used. No. 1 is for a handsome walking-dress, and is made of crepe
de chine, with balloon puff of silk and
drapery of velvet, all of different colors.

No. 2 combines velvet and cieth, the
two flounces are of cloth with embroidered
band, and a middle puff is of velvet.

band, and a middle puff is of velvet.

No. 3 has a velvet puff on a light cloth, with bands of handsome gailoon.

No. 4 is the Louis XIII sleeve of velvet, with straps of embroidery, suitable for a very rich costume.

No. 5 is charming, with a crepe de chine puff over a silk sleeve, and an epaulette of velvet over a fail of guipure lace.

A favorite coth sleeve is cut away at the top and is slit down the outside and finely stitched around, and a large puff of slik or cloth, contrasting color, set

of silk or cloth, contrasting color, set in.

Evening sleeves are quite fanciful. Balloon puffs are still used. A new design is a wide pleating set in the armhole, and left hanging open at the top, and filled in with a fail of lace, in which the arm is half concealed.

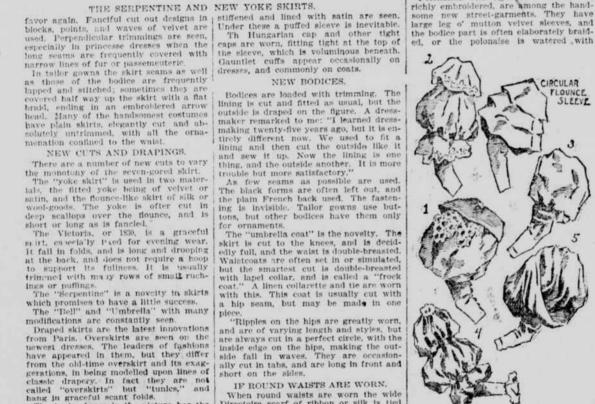
In others, several puffs are set close together, reaching only to the elbow, where they end in a deep fail of lace, in day-dresses a tight sleeve continues to the wrists in this design. The revival of deep lace at the elbow is a pretty fashion. All sorts of "lapels" and shoulder-caps are seen. Puffs of velvet are much used, but caps and epaulettes are newer. Leaf-shaped lapels often hanging almost to the elbow are the latest thing. They are of velvet, and not infrequently three or four lapels are overlapped, the top one of velvet, the second of the cloth of the dress, third of a light shade of satin and sometimes a fourth of flat guipure I have seen this combination in brown cloth, dark-green velvet, light-green satin and



Many women have silk blouses specially made to wear under their handsome street-coats, as the present style of large sleeves and revers make the ordinary bodice under a coat very uncomfortable.

Other bodice trimmings are the full collars, of which there is a great variety. They are fitted at the neck, and flare out over the shoulders, and are made of vel-vet or satin, frequently trimmed with lace bands or fur. Black satin collars in these cuts are worn on colored wool

Princesse dresses are again considered distinctively elegant, and are made in all material, and are either the long, perfectly fitted princesse, quite untrimmed, or they are trimmed at the htp line with basque or "ripple" to break the line. Redingotes are decided to be the hand-Redingotes are decided to be the handsomest street-garments. They are long,
tight-fitting, and untrimmed, save for the
elaborate shoulder ornamentation. A slik
hlouse is usually worn under them, and
the skirt is made to harmonize. Black
satin or moire is made with a redingote
and skirt alike, or a dark-green or brown
cloth coat, trimmed with fur, is worn over
a watered-slik gored skirt.
Polonaises with tight,Directoire fronts,
richly embroidered, are among the handsome new street-garments. They have
large leg o' mutton velvet sleeves, and
the bodice part is often elaborately braided, or the polonaise is watered with



ished with a jet or other ornament.
Sets of very narrow frills, hardly over an inch wide and cut on the circle, are seen on the edge of round walsts, and make a pretty finish. I have seen five or six scarf frills overlapping, and two colors or materials are used, as black satin and green cloth; sometimes these frills are each edged with a tiny white lace insertion or nicot edge. When these frills are of lace, is a pretty novelty.

JEANNETTE HALE,

from force of habit, had wandered le-tween the rails. The electric-ar came along and the mule imagined he was at the old business. The motorm in put on a little extra speed, but the mule nantained the regulation distance be-tween himself and the car. Faster and faster went the car; so did the mule. He had no thought of shirking, to the huge delight of the spectators and mo-torman.

mate organization. That objectionable ma-chine methods do exist in certain localities is a fact that cannot be disputed; but this charge cannot be made against the Democratic party of Virginia as an organization. The State was the first paper in Virginia to take issue with the Richmond Times in its charge that Colonel O'Ferrall was "foisted upon the party by rings and cliques" and their "machine

O'Ferrall was "foisted upon the party by rings and cliques" and their "machine methods."

The State believes in the Democratic party, in the principles of that party and in its supremacy. We believe that it is the duty of the Democratic party to win, and to that end we believe in a close organization in active party work, and in all fair and honest methods by which success may be achieved.

We believe also, in honest partisan politics, and we are always for our fellows. The Democratic party does not always do just what we would have it do, and its candidates are not always the men we would select. But the Old Reliable is the best party we have ever known, and its candidates are always, in our judgment, at least safer men than they who go with the South-haters of the Republican party, or with the day-dreamers of the Populist organization. For these reasons we have always stood by the regular organization, and worked with it, and voted with it and, please God, we expect to die in that faith. It is not our way to criticise and condemn the true and gallant fellows who do the onerous and disagreeable work of the canvass. Ellyson and Paiteson and Bryant and the rest of those who led the Democratic party to such a spiendid victory on the 7th insant command our commendation and our gratitude.

As to the question of legalized primaries. The State has simply said that it was not opposed to them, and would be giad to see the experiment tried; while many other State papers, including the Dispatch. If we understand it correctly, are pronounced in their advocacy of the primary plan. Subsequently, The State printed the substance of a conversation had by one of its editors with Dr. Bryant, in which it outlined the objections which the Doctor urged to the primary plan as applied to the country. These views as printed in The State are identical with the views expressed by Dr. Bryant in the article over his own signature in Sunday's Dispatch, and we are quite succestant.

many quaint and original cuts, made as our of the waist, and not to be put on OUR CRIMINAL LAWS.

COURTS INTO CONTEMPT. enlities Which Lead to Delay-Sug-

DEFECTS POINTED OUT WHICH BRING

gestions Made to the Next General Asembly-A Needed Amendment.

POWHATAN COURTHOUSE,

To the Editor of the Dispatch; That lynching in Virginia is on the increase there is no doubt. Heretofore it fid not occur, except in cases of outrage of white women by negroes. It is now no longer confined to cases of rape, and but recently we were horrified by the sanguinary conflict at Roanoke, where a criminal not charged with this crime was taken from the hands of the law and hung, and, as we have more recently seen in the newspapers, in a county once the home of Patrick Henry, John Randolph, and Paul Carrington, one Abe Redmond, although he might have been universally believed to be a thief, a robber, a barnburner, and a murderer, was taken out of his house at night by disguised men and hung without even the semblanes of any legal proceeding. How shall this downward progress to a grade of civilization so far below this age of Christianity, law, and improvement be arrested is one of the most serious questions ever before the Virginia people. It is the defect of the law, which, by endless delays and absurd technicalities, defeats all the

ends of justice. The object of this article is to point out one glaring defect and call it to the attention of our legislators-elect, although among such an unusually able body of men many are able to point out and remove this as well as many other defects that now exist. I presume to do this, as it seems to be one of the greatest causes that has brought our courts into con-tempt, and therefore hab prompted men to take the execution of the law into their own hands. A FELONY TRIAL.

dressea.

The old-fashioned flat pelerine, and other flat cape-collars are revived, made in velvet. They are very trying to most faces and shoulders. A model is of a novelty wool-dress with a wide, flat collar setting out over the shoulders, with two sharp revers, all of velvet, crossing below, one rever continuing around the waist as a Directoire searf to bang at the left side, quite to the floor, and edged all around with fur.

The Medicis collar is worn again this winter, also a high sloping collar called the Funnel, and the Medicis collar bent in deep flutes.

The collar of ordinary dresses is worn high as usual, and the "Crush collar" of velvet fastening behind with a small revere or a simple heading is the favorite. Petunia, crimson or blue, with belt to meth, are worn with the black dresses, uches of velvet are worn, also those of net or chiffon and lace, or of the dress material lined with satin.

PRINCESSE GOWNS.

Princesse dresses are again considered distinctively elegant, and are made in all material and are the the long perfect. tions are taken by the prisoner's counsel, and the trial proceeds. The prisoner, represented by counsel, with all the witnesses he may desire summoned and in attendance, after a fair trial upon the merits, is found guilty by a jury of his

THE DEFECT. THE DEFECT.

Then for the first time his counsel discloses the technical defect in the indictment, the writ, and the summoning and impanelling of the jury, which if they had been disclosed when they were first made might have been corrected. Then, as the court is bound to do, the verdict is set gaide and a new trial awarded.

The Amelia lunching case which occur-The Amelia lynching case which red a few months ago is a fair example of this, A negro was indicted in the County Court for assaulting a young white girl. He elected to be tried in the

ty. His counsel then moved the Country to grant a new trial upon the ground that In signing the writ of venire facias the Clerk, who was the clerk of both the circuit and country courts, signed himself as clerk of the County instead of the as clerk of the County instead of the Circuit Court. of course, another new trial was awarded. As this man had been twice tried and found guilty, after many and long delays incident to these proceedings, just as tardy justice was about to be executed for this most herrible offence, that this farce or tragedy has to be acted over again, it seemed too much for human nature to have greater patience and adonting the rash conclusion for human nature to have greater pa-tience, and adopting the rash conclusion that if the law cannot be relied on to protect the wives, sisters, and the daugh-ters of the people, they had the right of an avenger, some disguised and unknown men by night entered the jail, took out and hung the prisoner. As no conviction or even prosecution has been had in this and other cases, it is evident that it is sanctioned by public opinion, which will and has already sunk lower and lower.

In order to avert this evil and to re-store the courts to the confidence of the people, I suggest that section 2556 of the Code of 1887, which has been extended by act approved January 18, 1888, to criminal as well as civil cases, be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows (the

jury, or unless the party making the objection was injured by such defect or irregularity."

Thus an opportunity will be afforded to Thus an opportunity will be a littled to prothe court to correct or amend the proceedings, so that the verdict of the jury
may stand, unless a new trial shall be
granted because the verdict was against
law and evidence, which will be a suffilaw and evidence, which will be a suffi-Southampton, in a communication printed in Sunday's Dispatch, gets The State somewhat mixed with another esteemed contemporary.

The State was very careful in its reference to "machine politics" to draw a distinction between a corrupt machine in politics and the party machinery of legitimate organization. That objectionable machine methods do exist in certain locali-

remain in such a state.
W!LLIAM POPE DABNEY.

DELAYS IN CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Vigorous Reply to the Attacks on Judges by Clergy and Religious Press.

BLAND C. H., November 15, 1823.

To the Editor of the Dispatch:

I have read with interest the arswers from those prominent lawyers who have answered your timely inquiries pertaining to the cause of the "delays" in criminal trials in Virginia, and also your accounts of the recent expressions from the pulpit and religious papers on the subject; and I have waited with patience hoping that some of the county judges in Virginia who are older and more competent than myself, would answer these reflections upon our ability, and almost upon our integrity.

Now as to the clergy, I want to say that I have a very high regard for the calling, and do what I can in my humble way to advance their cause and the one they should advocate, but when the preacher goes out of his way to cast a reflection upon the County Court bench of Virginia and the Commonwealth's Attorney thereof, and assumes to try to teach us how to run the courts, he is but doing what he would condemn me for were I to try to teach him how to run the pulpits. And I will most respectfully remind them of the fact that while they have their codes of procedure found in their "books of church order," "descipline," etc., etc., and should run their ecclesiastical courts upon the "liberal plan," yet when an eving brother trans-

they try him? Witness the court trial of Dr. Eriggs. FIXED RULES.

Dr. Eriggs.

The Legislature of Virginis, in obedience to our Constitution, has established county courts, and in so doing has given them the original criminal jurisdiction and fixed rules for their guidance. We, as judges, do not make these rules, but are simply to see that they are applied and carried out. And when one of these rules says that the sheriff shall execute the writs, these people who are attacking us would have us say in enforcing this rule that any other person should execute them. When one of these rules says that juries shall be of certain classes of persons, shall be summoned and empanelled in a certain way, and the "return" of the writ shall show this, they would have us say that we will ignore this rule and try a man for his life according to our own way of thinking. And these are but a few amongst the various other rules laid down for our guidance. Of course if we were to ignore these rules, our action would simply be reversed by the higher courts. Then would "delay" come; then would cost be entailed upon the Commonwealth; then would the county courts be brought into disrepute; and then would we have judicial moblaw legalized. So I think that if the clergy would reflect tor a moment they would hasten to correct the injustice, perhaps inadvertently, done the county court bench of the State.

THE WRONG CLASS.

THE WRONG CLASS. Now, whilst I approve of your method of getting this valuable information on this very important question, yet I must say that your inquiries have been directed to the wrong class of lawyers in almost all instances. These lawyers who have cast this reflection upon the county court bench are gentlemer, who are discussing a question about which they are utterly ignorant They are "real estate" and "corporation" lawyers, who rarely ever go into the county courts, have no business there, and know nothing about the practical operations thereof; and, of course, simply know not what they are talking about.

Criminals are tried in Virginia as speed-ily as in any State in the Union, as the statistics will show, and I assert as competently, and if the Legislature could under the Constitution change the present system. I grant we each try them more speedily; but as long as we have a rule we, of course, must apply that rule as we find it. Respectfully, etc.

This State law should be abolished or amended regardless of any action of Congress. As it now stands the State's revenue from it is but a trifle over \$50,000, and the bulk of that comes out of the pockets of salaried men.

The law is defective in that it has so many loopholes through which men of large means engaged in extensive business operations can by a very slight, if any, stretching of conscience cover up all appearance of an income as defined by the law and go scott-free on the incometax list. On the other hand, a man working for a salary in excess of \$50 per month, though it may cost him every dime of his salary to live, must pay a tax on his so-called income in excess of \$500 per annum, and he can't get out of it, be his conscience ever so elastic.

amended as to become what its name im-

A Monument to the Women of the Confederacy. (Raleigh (N. C.) News-Observer.)

The most sacred duty of this generation is the erection of a monument to our Confederate dead. It is a duty we owe not only to them but to our selves. For in this we are building our own monument as well as theirs. Their

ask why no monument was reared to us than why it was." But we know, and it is our duty to put upon everlasting record, that the women no less than the men of those strenuous days were heroes (I will not say heroines; their virtues were two Spartan-like for such a parior term).

Back before our annals begin the old classic historians tell how when our Teutonic ancestors rushed to the charge against the legions of enslaying Rome

classic historians tell how when our Teutonic ancestors rushed to the charge against the legions of enslaving Rome close up in the rear of the barbarian hosts were to be seen the white arms and streaming hair of the women, urging husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers to die but yield not. Worthy daughters of those far away ancestresses were the women of the Confederacy, Like them they aroused the inert, fired the cold, shamed the wavering, glorified the brave, and breathed into all an enthusiasm that did better than succeed—that deserved success. To their influence we largely owe that we hold the proudest and most interesting place that a people can hold in history—that of those who while deserving victory yet met with defeat.

Our southern civilization had projected, or rather rendered possible, the survival of a unique type of womanhood. With us the sex had not yet been deposed from the throne on which the chivalry of the Middle Ages had placed it. The old Teutonic belief of a divinity resident in the sex was yet unerased from the southern heart. Partiy a cause, partly a result of this high regard, was the status of our womanhood.

With much of the intelligence, all of

of the world-famous women of the old regime of France, was united a purity and true womanliness whose equal the world has rarely seen. It was just the type of womanhood to throw itself, heart and soul, into a great cause, and to do and suffer to the bitter end. Just as apprehension is worse than realization; as the unseen is more terrible than the seen; as the heart is more vulnerable than the body, so bore they in their way the brunt of the struggle. The southern man could die but once; the southern woman could die in heart a hundred times.

But aside from sentiment and moral influence the practical weight of the women of the Cenfederacy was inestimable. The conditions under which the war was waged made her an important factor in the struggle. History records no other instance of a whole nation waging war under the conditions of a beleaguered fortrees. Steam had enabled our foes to shut is in as if within iron walls. This soon forced us to do double battle, to meet two foes—the Federals in front; want in the rear. The men faced one; the women the other. Who that lived in those stirring days could say that her foe was less truceless or less vallantity met than those that Lee and Johnston faced. So as a soldier of the Lost Cause let the chisel aid the pen in transmitting her glory to future ages.

O. W. 1 LACKNALL.

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DETACHABLE TRIM MING FOR BODICES.

s and bodice trimming. A handsome ner dress of grey satin open over a alter of brocade eminence velvet, and bodice has sleeves and drapings of the asionally triple skirts are seen, but

Occasionally triple skirts are seen, but hey are not in favor.

For evening dress a new fancy is a long, tharp point of satin or brocade falling from the waist in front over a ruffled slik or tulle skirt. Two other points, like ong sleeves are in the back. Trimmings o simulate an overskirt are often seen. The "Jah wife" or layense skirt with an sleet turned up is seen, and recom-ded in shops; but no one seems to

STYLES OF SLEEVES.

STYLES OF SLEEVES.

The sleeves still make the dress at present. They are larger than ever.

The velvet sleeve from Paris droops on the shoulders, but is very full half way to the elbow, and the arm-sleeves within is very tight from the wrist to above the elbow. The shoulder seam is not cut much longer as was predicted, but the sleeve is skillfully set in so that it droops off the shoulder. The "pearl-shaped" sleeve is a favorite, cut in a perfect circle with a hole through which the arm passes the outer edge drawn in to make the lower fulness. This sleeve is almost plain on the shoulder. A close under-sleeve is al-

in street dresses. The material of used they also reappear on the tops of tabler is always repeated in the relation and bodke trimming. A handsome left dress of grey satin open over a left of brocade eminence velvet, and of a belt.

a hip seam, but be piece.
"Ripples on the hips are greatly worm "Ripples on the hips are greatly worm works, but works, with the hip seam, but may be made in one

IF ROUND WAISTS ARE WORN.

When round waists are worn the wide Directoire scarf of ribbon or silk is tied around the waist on the left, with long ends that hang to the floor and are finished with a jet or other ornament.

of a belt.

No darts are seen in many of the bodices, the goods being fitted to the figure on the bias. Round waists are now frequently sewn to the skirt for trimmers. The "Frincess May" is a new waist, having a plain bodice of the material with a long scarf-like piece crossing the shoulder and bust to the left side, where it is knotted, and falls quite to the hem of the skirt. This is suitable for soft goods and silk.

and silk.

For evening costumes the pointed bod-ice is worn, and is either round in the back and pointed in the front, or has both back and front pointed to elongate the waist in revival of the old style.

THE VICTORIA AND TUNIC SKIRTS. COLLARS. old-fashioned flat pelerine, and

NEW STYLES IN SLEEVES.

bands of fur, and worn with a plain wool or heavy silk skirt.

Cape collars abound on all these street garments; very often under the velvet cape collar is worn a heavy cape of white guipure. A velvet boa, shirred in sections, and bordered with fur and a fall

The Mule Meant Well. An ex-street-car mule in Los Angeles, from force of habit, had wandered be-tween the rails. The electric-zar came (San Francisco Dally Report.)

white girl. He elected to be tried in the Circuit Court, which caused some delay. In the Circuit Court, having demurred and moving to quash, and stating no grounds, the court having overruled his motions and demurrers, and he having excepted, he was fairly tried by a jury composed in part of persons of his own race and color and found guilty, and death fixed as his punishment. His counsel obtained a writ of error on the ground that the record of the County Court was not properly certified to the Circuit Court, and the Supreme Court granted a new trial. After these incident delays the Circuit Court again tried him before a mixed jury, and after every effort made in his behalf on the merits, he was again found guilty, with the death penalty. His counsel then moved the court to grant a new trial upon the ground to move the court of the grant and the grant gra

AN AMENDMENT.

re-enacted so as to read as follows (the change being in capital letters):
"NO DEFECT IN AN INDICTMENT, PRESENTMENT, OR INFORMATION, or any irregularity in any writ of venire factas, or the drawing, summoning, returning, or impanelling of any jury shall be sufficient to set aside a verdict, unless THE OBJECTION BE MADE AND STATED AND CONSIDERED BY THE COURT before the swearing of the jury, or unless the party making the ob-

county of Charlotte and Commonwealth of Virginia.

Vain it will be for the present able Legislature of Virginia, far above the ordinary average in talent and ability, to select for the people the very best judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals and circuit judges among the learned and talented members of the bar who are willing to be elected, if the law which they have to administer is permitted to remain in such a state.

BLAND C. H., November 15, 1893.

Criminals are tried in Virginia as speed-

Respectfully, etc., MARTIN WILLIAMS. Judge of the County Courts of Bland and

State Income-Tax. (Danville Register.)

The Richmond Dispatch thinks if Con-gress passes a tariff bill which shall provide for an income-tax, the Legisla-ture should abolish or amend the presture should abolish or amend the present State law imposing a tax on incomes in excess of \$600.

This State law should be abolished or

elastic.

An income-tax is supposed to be a levy on the good fortune of the wealthy and prosperous business-man, but in Virginia it is otherwise, being as a matter of fact a tax on the wages of the hired man.
The law should be abolished or so

But before out debt to that generation is paid, in the only way it can be paid, another monument must cleave the southern sky. The work of the whole South, it must rise on the banks of the James in the sacred city of the Lost Causo to the women of the Confederacy. They, with characteristic modesty, would doubtless have protested, "Better that posterity should have to ask why no monument was reared to us than why it was." But we know, and it is our duty to put upon ever-

womanhood. womanhood.

With much of the intelligence, all of the refinement, and more than the spirit of the world-famous women of the old regime of France, was united a purity

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The undersigned has for a limited time opened the store of James R. Tyler for sale at real of his large and valuable stock of Jaweller, consisting or a large umber of GOLD and SILVERWARM, PLATEDWARE, SRACELETS, RINGS, and BROOMES (plain or set with diamonds and other prectoms stones), ERONZES, FLAQUES, PLUTURES, &c., &c. The stock is very large and of the latest fashions and stress, offering the great cet variety for choice. It will be sold at a great sacrifice.

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